to broken who be not him and whom he put to your We is not proposed, however to done that Eventa better of most har arrived assistance to the Ibres. H W. a section of new translation of the sections Photo to contrast the committees and statement or actual ments and mentality of the training on anthropomer Street subjects in Perkey. So rary was Known of perferred on the part of the public love, that the point's storage. He will us himself, in Argust, 1445. where Russia having expressed any jackens as to this representation of the property of the Research -Rubsander officials communicated to him while wide request was still under confideration that he had *Remptol that such an application had been made, and without from the interest taken he Kussia in the mainrepresents and preservation of the Purkish Empire, it . would allow antidection is Ministern could and them-*molecusable to everage with that request." His back and remarked, he we ver incremable to the domain of the Pours, over when backed by disinferented Russia. about and comprehenced that if was decord to accept she Director assistance "Great Britain," says the moble look, moves complained of Russia granting "that assistance, but, on the contrary, was glad that Turkey had been able to obtain effectual relief from

* sag quarters At whatever speed the Perie may have applied for assistance from Lord Palmeraton he is forced to com that on dealt is England had thought fit to in-· teriors, she progress of the invaling army would "have been sugged, and the Eussian troops would not * have been called in." Why then did be not think fit pe interseeve and to avoid having the Eussian troops called in : At first be picace want of time. Having kinself stated that the confect between the Sultan and Mchemet All armse as carly as October, 1831, while the barde of Kenich did not happen till December, 1832. enall be find to time during all this period! A great lattle was won by Brakim in 1832, and he again found me time from July to December. But all this time he was waiting for a fermal application on the part of the Perte and according to his last version that was not made until Navember 3. "Was he then," exclaimed "the Levant that he must wait for a formal applica-"tien !" From the 3d of Nov. 1832 when the formal application was made, till the latter part of February. ISCS, there elapsed four long months and the Russians did not arrive till Feb. 20. Why did he not arrive befere them! But he has a better reason in reserve.

The Pashs of Egypt was but a rebellious subject. The Saltan was the sovereign. The observance of exiquette did not allow the noble lord to intermeddle between them. "As it was a war against a sovereign by a subject, and that sovereign was in alliance with the King of England, it would have been "inconsistent with good faith to have had any "communication with the Pasha" Like the Spanish grandes, the noble lord would rather lot the Queen burn to sakes than step over etiquette and nterfere with her petticoats. But it happens that the poble lerd had already, in 1832, accredited Consals and Diplomatic Agents to the Egyptian subject of the Sultan without the consent of the Sultan; that he had entered into treaties with Mebemet All altering existing regulations and arrangement teaching matters of trade and revenue: that be did not ask the consent of the Porte beforehand. nor even care for its approbation afterward; and that he had thus treated " the rebellious subject" as an independent power. Accordingly the then chief of the soble Viscount Earl Grey stated in the House of Lords that "they had at that moment extensive commercial " relations with Mehemet All, which it would not have "been our interest to disturb."

But the fleets of the noble Viscount were occupied in the Dours and the Tagus, and in blockading the Scheldt and doing the office of midwife at the birth of the constitutional empires of Portugal and Belgium, and he was therefore not in a situation to send a single man-of-war for such trifles as preventing Russia from eccupying Constantinopie, or Mehemet All from endangering the state cas of the world; and what the Sultan asked for was unfortunately, naval assistance. For argument's sake, we will great that he was unable to ess of one single vessel. But there are great authorities asserting that not even a single vessel was wented. but caly a single word on the part of the noble lord, in order to check the ambition of Mehemet Ali and the armies of Ibrahim Pasha. Lord Mahou tells us this. and when he made his statement he had just been emplayed at the Foreign Office under Sir Robert Poel. Admiral Codrington, the destroyer of the Turkish fleet at Navarino, holds similar language. "Mehemet Ali," he states, "had of old felt the strength of our representation on the subject of the eracustics of the Morea. "He had then received orders from the Porte to rental "all applications to induce him to evacuate it at the . risk of his head, and he did reviet accordingly, but at "last prudently yielded, and evacuated the Morea"-Or take the testimony of the Duke of Wellington : "If "Mehemet All that he should not carry on his contest of the fanous Ressian treaties of July. In July they " in Syria and Asia Minor, they would have put an end e to the war without the risk of allowing the Europeror " of Russia to send a fact and as army to Constanti-

" nuple. But there are still better authorities. Hear the noble lord himself: "Although His Mejosty's Govern-"ment did not comply with the demand of the Sultan bra employed the interval in executing it, in spits of "for naval assistance yet the moral assistance of Eng. Parliament and public opinion. "land was afforded; and the communications made by "the British Government to the Pushs of Egypt and to Fabruary 5, 1834, it retassoubled, but the interval to "to Brahim Packs, commanding in Asia Minor, old ma- tweet its propogetion and its meeting was marked by "terially contribute to bring about that arrangement two incidents intimately connected with each other "(of Kutayah) between the Sultan and the Peaks, by On the one head, the united French and English flucts "which the war was terminated." Lord Dorby, then had presented to the Deplaced as and having displayed Lord Stanley and a Member of the Pal Private Cablant. the relactor and the union jack, both satisf away to also " boldly asserts that what stopped the progress of "of Mehemet All was the distinct declaration of France "and England that they would not permit the occupa-"tien of Constantinople by his troops."

Thus, according to Lord Palmerston himself and to his colleague—and this is the most curious feature of these curious transactions-it was by no means the the Eritish people and Europe into the helief that the Russian army and squadron, but a distinct declaration | Lordie demonstration on the Turkish sees and squals, on the part of the British Consular Agent at Alexan classical against the Ports for having concluded the dria, that stopped Ibrahim Parks in his victorious march upon Constantinople and brought about the convention of Kutayah, according to which Mehemot Ali obtained, besides Egypt, the Parkelik of Syria and that of Adam with other places added us an appendage. Turklish payments to Buscia by two thirds, ap-But the noble lord thought fit not to allow his Consular agent at Alexandria to make this declaration till after the Turkish army was ausibilated. Constant nople occupied by Cossacks, and the treaty of Unkine Skelessi sigued by the Sulinu and pucketed by the

Czar. If want of time and want of floots prevented the noble lord from essisting the Sultan : if a superfluity of eliquette prevented him from checking the Perks ; did he at least employ his Embascador at Constanting. ple to guard against the excessive influence of fluxe's and to keep her interference confined to narrow bounds? Quite the contrary. The noble Viscoust in order to clog the movements of Russia, took good sure that there should be no Embaseador at all at Constanting ple during the most fatal period of the crisis " If

on which she weight and season of an Embassador was excibil, or a perly in which that weight and ata tion in ight be ad antegonously uncorred, that country was Triby, during the six mouths believe the lith of July 1 as Now the notice Viscours cell on him and and the Property of the Photo again applied to sell that the Stranford Canning, the Herital Embana The webbe have. News, it went Mr. Maningoni et sone hell Constraint Caming, the British Findance sone hell Constraints in September 18th that Lord Landson. Supplies his aid. Then it sent Nambel. Two casts, then as Naples was appointed to his plane. in Nevember, and that will related were experienced in the bing the experiency attempements for his conveywing, in thereber required for much amove the great aure while not a man of nor manin mailing to him, and with a somewhal privileges and advantages to "the antercould store or avertor did present blin governe to Constant mople until the end of May 1813."

Sit Stratford Centing to recalled in Reptomber and the Turkesh Karos on praying for his lordship as Eved Populary appointed in Navember. that Breaking Parks had not yet crossed the Taures, not yet lought the It was but jestion that he should state that so for , large or Koulek and the Russians had not yet solved tyen Cravignal Amording's Land Pomonty is ordered to etchic seven menths in sailing from Naples to Con-

Put why should Lord Palmerston prevent the Ruswhen from occupying Constantinople? "If he had equietly beheld the temporary occupation of the Turkish capital by the forces of Russia, it was be course be had full confidence in the honor and good facil of Exerce. The Russian Government, in grant ing and to the Sultan, bad pledged its honor, and in that pledge, he repeated the most implicit confidence." beyodi. Then, of control the Parte knew what it was With the same confidence he had relied upon Russia net abelishing the Polish Constitution and Nationality. Meanwhile the Crar had abolished both by the Organic Smittle of 1832-but the most implicit confidence of the roble lord remained unshaken. Not his is the fault, if nature has developed his protaberance of confidence to anomalous dimensions. So inaccessible, integral, indestructible, inexpugnable, imperishable, incalculable, incommensurable, irremediable and uncrangeable so boundlers, dauntless, matchless, is his confidence, that even on March 17, 1834, after the treaty of Unkiar Skelersi had become a fait accompli, he goes on declaring that " in their confidence Ministers "were not deceived." Beside the security he possessed in the honor and good faith of Russia, he had another recurity "in the doubt that any intention to partition that Empire (the Ottoman Empire) at all extered into the policy of the Russian Government. Certainly, Russia has never desired to partition that Empire, but to keep the whole of it. He had another security in the other " doubt, whether it enters into the - policy of Russia at present to accomplish the object." and a third security in another "doubt, whether "the Russian nation would be prepared to see that Sir Robert Peel "so ignorant of what was passing in "transference of power, of residence, and authority to "the Southern Provinces, which would be the necessary consequence of the conquest by Russia of Constantinople

The coments of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi were published by the journals of London, on August 21, 1833. On August 24, Lord Palmerston was interrogated by Sir Robert Inclis, in the House of Commons, " whether there had really been concluded a treaty offensive and defensive between Russia and Turkey!" Robert Inglis hoped "that the noble lord would be prepared before the prorogation of Parliament to lay before the House, not only the treaty that "had been made, but all communications connected with the formation of those treaties between Turkey "and Russia." The noble lord answered that "when "they were sure that such a treaty as that alluded to "really did exist, and when they were in possession of "that treaty, it would then be for them to determine "what was the course of policy they ought to pursue, "and it could be no blame to him, when the newspapers were sometimes beforehand with the Government." Seven months afterwards, he averred that "it was perfectly impossible that the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, which was not ratified at Constantinople until the month of September, should have been offieially known to him in August."

Now, was the noble lord really not sure in August that such a treaty "really' existed? Was he at that time not jet in possession of that treaty ! At a later epoch, in March, 1850, he himself stated that " the British "Government was surprised to find that when the Russian troops quitted the Bosphorus they carried that treaty with them." This proved that he was in possession of the treaty before it had been concluded. No sooner." said Mr. Anstey, in a speech in 1848, had the Porte received it than the treaty was communicated by them to the British Embassy at Constantineple, with a prayer for our protection against Ibrahim Pasks and against Nicholas. The application was "rejected. But that was not all. With an atrocious perfidicusness, the fact was made known to the Russian Minister. Next day, the very copy of the treaty, which the Porte had lodged with the British Embassy, was returned to the Porte by the Russian Embassader, who irenically advised the Porte to choose better, another time, its confidante.

But all the noble Viscount cared for he had obtained. Having been interrogated with respect to the treats of Unklar Skelensi, on August 24, 1833, Parlinment was proregued on August 29, receiving from the throne the consolatory exerence, that " the hostilities " which had disturbed the peace of Turkey, had been "terminated; and they might be assured that the "King's exception would be carefully directed to ray events which night affect the present "state or the future independence of that "in the session of 1832 or 1833, they had plainly told "Empire" Here then we have the key to the mystery are concluded in August something transpires about them through the public press; Lord Palmerston is interrogeted in the Commons; he of course, knows such ing shoet them; Parliament is prorogued, and, when it retracables, the treaty has grown old, or, as in the instance of the trenty of July, 1860, the noble lord

On Aspend 25, 1825, Parliament was prorogand. On Smyroz and thence to Malte. On the other hand, on Japaney SS, 1824, a new treaty was concluded between the Ports and Homes the treety of St. Patersburg Reprecly had this treety been signed, when the united first was withdrawn.

This combined moneover was intended to similify treaty of Unkier Skelesel, had induced Russia to replace it by the new treaty of Rt. Petersburg. This treaty, promising the evacuation of the Principalities with the exception of Billistria, and reducing the parently relieved the Porte from some engage ments forced on it by the trenty of Adrian eyle. In all other respects it was a simple ratification of the treaty of Africacepts, not at all relating to the treaty of Cakiar Ekelessi, was drapping a single word shout the passage of the Durdauelles. On the contrary, the result affectations it granted to Turkey were the bribe paid for the exclusion of Europe obteined by the treaty of Unklar Skelnerl in favor of Rus ris. Let us hear Mr. Anatoy on this head : " At the very day that the demonstration of the British fleet | ferred killing time by a five hours' speech to killing was being made, an assorance was given by the noble. where to the Russian Embassador at this Court, that this continued movement of the combined squateons

on the surbordly of Land Committee the mobile for t's con cottenane, the Probacoster at Constantingta. Unillawood having reasonabled, there appeared to \$2. Landen totals, the organ of the Puralya tiffias, a. paragraph associating the treaty of St. Patersburg on a proof either of the moderation or good some of known or at the believers which the union of England and I cance, and the flow and concerted language of these two countries, have acquired in the councils. of he Petersburg." Thus public attention was to by directed from the treaty of Unking Skelenst, and the animosity southed down which it had aroused in Luxup spainet Russia.

Arrive se this dedge was, it would not do. On March 17, 1831, Mr. Shiel brought in a motion for "copies of the treaties between Turkey and Russia, and of any correspondence between the English, Russian, and Turkish Governments, respecting those treaties." The noble lord resisted this motion to the atmost. So growly contradictory were his reasons for not ludulgng the request of Mr. Saiel, that Sir Robert Peel, in his l'arliamentary language, could not but call him " a very unconclusive reasoner," and that the noble lord's wn Colonel Evans could not avoid exclaiming that: the speech of the noble lord appeared to him the most unsatistactory he had ever heard from him." When the production of papers was first demanded. on July 11, 1833, the motion was " premature," because the transactions were incomplete," and " the result not yet known." When the noble lord was again intercogated, on August 24, 1833, " the treaty was not officially signed and he was not in possession of it." Now, on March 17, 1834, " communications were still carrying on-the discussions, if he might so call them, were not yet completed." He enjoined the House not to press upon him, as "peace could be preserved only by the House reposing confidence in the Government," which, if let alone, would certainly protect the interests of England from encroachment. Three years later, in a thin House, composed almost entirely of his retainers, he came roundly out and told Mr. Thomas Atwood very coolly that " the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi was a matter which had gone by," and that it had never been - the intention of the Government to have recourse to hostile measures to compel Russia "and Turkey-two independent powers-to cancel "the treaty made between them."

The noble lord, so far from endeavoring to refute Mr. Shiel's statement, that " the consequence of the trenty of Unkiar Skelessi was the same as if the Porte surrendered to Russia the possession of the Pardanelles," was obliged to own that it closed the Dardanelles to British men of-war, and that "he did not mean to say, that under its provisions even merchant vessels might not, in effect, be practically exeluded from the Black Sea." in the case of a war of England with Russia. But if the Government acted "with temper," if it "showed no unnecessary distrust," that is, if it submitted quietly to the encroachments of Russia, he was "inclined to think that the case might not arise in which that treaty would be called into operation, and that therefore it would, in practice, remain a dead letter." And besides, "the assurances and explanations which the British Government had received from the contracting parties to that treaty, greatly tended to remove his objections to it." In order to mystify the House, he dropped some words to the effect, according to the language held by Russia, the treaty must be looked upon "as one of reciprocity, that reciprocity being, that if the Dardanelles should be closed against England in the event of war, they "should be closed against Russia also." This statement was simply false, but if true, "this certainly was Inish reciprocity, for it was all on one side."

Thus then, it was not the articles of the treaty of

Unking Skelessi, but the assurances Russia gave with respect to them; it was not the acts of Russia, he had, in his opinion, to look upon, but rather the language she thought fit to hold. Yet, when on the same day the attention of the noble lord was called to the protest of the French Charge d'Affaires. M. de Lagrene, against the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, and the offensive and contumelious language of Count Nesselrode, answering him that the Emperor of Russia would set " as if the declaration contained in the note of M. de Lagrene had no existence," then the noble lord, eating his own words, propounded the opposite dectrine, that it "was on all occasions, the duty of the English Government to look rather to the acts of a foreign power, than to the language which that power might hold on any particular subject or occasion." At one moment he appeals from the acts of Russia to her language, and the other from her language to beracts. Fourteen years afterward, when the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi had long clapsed and the noble lord was just about acting the play of the Truly English Minister and the Civis Romanus sum, he told Parliament plainly that: "The treaty of Unkiar Skelessi was, no doubt, to a certain degree forced upon Turkey by Count Orloff, the Russian Envoy, under circumstances"-created by the noble lord himself-"which rendered it difficult for Turkey to refuse siceding to it-that it gave practically to the Russian Government's power of interference and dictation in Turkey not consistent with the independence of that State." The great triumphant argument which, during the whole transactions with respect to the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, the noble lord had ready o oppose to all the attacks upon his connivence with Russia, was that of his intimate alliance with France. Like the clown in the comedy, he had an answer of most monstrous size, that must meet all demands and serve all questions, namely: The Anglo French Alliance. When he was pointed at with snears eracae he had sllowed the Euralan occupation of Constantinople, he retorted that, "If the present relations established between this country and France were pointed at in these siners, he would only say. that he should look with forlings of pride and satisfaction at the part he had acted in bringing about that good understanding." When the production of the supers relating to the treaty of Unklar Shelmont was en acced, he answered, that " England and France had new comented a friendship, which had only grown evenger" But his Robert Part and should that he could but remark that whenever the nable hard was thrown into a difficulty, as to any part of our torrigh European policy, he at ones found a ready means of escape by congratulating the House upon the clear ellipses of this country with France " At the care time the noble tord took good care not be queach the surpletons of his Yory opposition, that he had been compelled to country at an aggression upon Turkey by Mchamet All, because France had directly concurrenced II

Thus at that time the opposent allience with France was to cover a secret infectionent to Hussia. just as in 1840, the artificially managed rupture with France was to sanction an efficial attianen with Hussia.

While the noble ford fatigued the world by publish ing penderous folios of fruitiess negotiations on the affore of the Constitutional Empire of Balgium, and with single explanations verbal and decumentary, with regood to the substantise power of Portugal, to this mesent it has proved quite impossible to wrost from blue any document whatever relating to the first flyclar and Turkich wer and to the treaty of Unklay Skolcest. Even to this he resisted the production of those papers although Mr. Ametey stated plainly that, in asking for them, he did so with the view to prove the noble lord's collusion with the Crar. The noble lord presuspicion by self-speaking documents.

His system of fictions, protexts, contradictions, traps and incredible statements reached its climax, when, on was not intended by any sense hostile to Russia, nor Describer 14, 16.7, he objected to a resolution of Mr. ple during the most fatal period of the crisis. If the taken as a hostile demonstration against her. T. Atwend for the production of the papers connected ever there was a country, exclaime ford idahon, what that in fact, it meant nothing at all. I say this with the treaty of Unklar Skelessi, on the ground that

as well that the popula were not laid before the House in told, or at any other paried as that the treaty of Unbler Sheleed, for from having expired on Desember 14, 1837, continued to remain in full vigor till July 2,

Buch a gross system of fraud formed the last refuge of an English Minister, who had opened Constantingple to a Russian army, and closed the Dardanelles to the English pavy, and who had helped the Czar to get possession of Constantinople for months and the control of Tutkey for years. How absurd then to suppose that he is now likely to turn about and oppose a friend he has so long and so faithfully served.

PASHKEWITCH.

The report that this distinguished Russian general has been appointed to command in the present war aguinst Turkey, has anew fixed on him the attention of the world, and induces us to lay before our readers a succinct account

f his career and character. IVAN FEDGROWITCH PASHREWITCH, Count of Erivan, Prince of Warsaw, Viceroy of Poland, Field-Marshal and Commander of the Russian army, is descended from an speight noble family in Little Russis, very probably of Cornek origin. His father was a judge in the of Mobyleff. He was born at Poltawa on the 8th of May, 1782, and received the first elements of education in one of the public establishments of St. Petersburg Soon, however, he was placed by the Empress Catharine in the Corps of Pages, a military establishment for the education of the rebility and sons of the higher civil and military officials. From this establishment the Emperor Paul took him to his court as a page of the chamber, and soon after in 1900 made him his aid de-camp and Lieutenaut in that regiment of Guards called the Prebrajenski. This regiment was created by Peter I in his boyhood, and from it issued all the other reforms of that great Sovereign. The regiment is always under the command of the reigning Emperor, and is the first in the whole army. In the year 1806 Pash kewitch distinguished himself in the campaign of Moldavia under the command of Kutusoff, and in 1809 at the sterming of Brailoff he was covered with wounds which nearly proved fatal. During the campaign of 1812 he fought with distinction at Smelensk, at Borodino, where he commended a division of infantry, at Wiazma and Kres nce. He took part in the great battle of Leipsie; was very active in the blockeding of Magdeburg and Hamburg went with his division to France; fought at Montmartre and emered Paris with his granaders at the head of the Russian forces. In 1815 or 16 he traveled in England. having been appointed by the Emperor Alexander a tuer to the then Grand Duke Nicholas, and his younger brother, Michael. After his return to Russia, Pashkewi received the command of a separate corps located in Moscow, where he resided, and married a sister of the celebra-

ed Russian poet, Griboledoff. The present good fortune and eminence of Pashkowitch ate from 1826. At that time Yermoloff was commanding with distinction in Grazia and the Caucasus, and to his army numerous officers of the guards were sent as a sort of punishment after the insurrection of 1825. Yermoloff received them rather kindly, and by this, as well as by his stinging and seressile manner of speaking concerning analys, he roused the suspicion of the Court, and the Czar Nicholas sent Diebitch, the Chief of the Imperial Staff, to take the command from Yermoloff, in order afterward to give it up to Parblewitch. The latter, notwithstanding his long serv es and various commands, was then so poor as to be obliged to borrow from one of his subalterns a farred cloak for this long journey. War was even after declared be tween Persia and Russie, when the forces at the dispositien of the new commander amounted to scarcely twenty-four thousand men. With this army he destroyed a far greater Persian army in a pitched battle at Elisawetpol, on ept. 25, 1826, and on Nov. 13 he had advanced so far as to cross the Araxes. For this the Emperor rewarded him with a golden sword, richly set in diamonds. The next year he made the conquest of Persian Armenia, having taken several fortresses and finally stormed Erivan, the cap tal, on The war ended with an advantageous tre Oct. 13. Russia, after which Pashkewitch was created Count of Erivan, and received \$200,000 as a gift from the Czar. At the storming of Erivan, Borozdin, one of his best generals, was killed, leaving a wife and family in very reduced circumstances. Pachkewitch sent \$20,000 to the widow from his own pocket, with a letter stating that the money was found

among the papers of the doccased. Pashkewitch was next employed against the Turks. In the course of the campaign, at the head of a small army, of 20,000 men, he was surrounded by two pashas with about se,eco. He dispersed them in three days, one after another, winning the decisive battle of Kars, after which, on Aug 27, 1828, he stormed and took the formess of Achaltzik and on July 9, 1829, the fortress of Erzerum. These victories enabled him to march toward Europe and Constantinople, and thus contributed eminently to oblige the Porte to make the treaty of Adrianople, whisher the victorious Diebitch had arrived, after having partly crossed and partly turned the Palken. Pashkewitch was now raised to the dignity of Field Marshal, and remained in the command of the Cauca sns Gruzia and all the newly conquered provinces. In 1830 he suljugated several tribes of the Caucasian mountaineers. such as the Leschi, the Achasi, as well as the whole of Darhestan thus establishing and securing communications be

tween the regions on both sides of the Caucasus. In 1831 the war with Poland broke out, in which Diebitch, the Commander in chief of the Russian army saw the laa-rels wither that he had worn two years previously against the Turks. Public opinion in Russia was excited, accusing him as a foreigner, a German, of moral connivance with the Poles. The City of Moscow called loudly for a genuine Kussian to head the army, and pointed to Pachkewitch as the man. He was according 'y ordered home from Asia, and was on the way to I'eland when Diebit in died of cholera, after having shortly before nearly exterminated, the Polish army at the battle of Ostrolenka. Pashkewitch rook the court mend at Pultusk on June vo. 1831, and soon afterward oldly crossed the Vistula north of Warsaw, thus transferring the theater of war to the left bank of the river. ed toward Warnew, shirmishing rather then fighting with the Polish army under Skraynetski at Bolivsorro, and army was equal to the Eussian army in numbers, but had scarcely a third as much artilley, and of an interior calthe Poles having retreated to Warraw, Pushkawiich surrounded the capital, to two days took by stores the fortified defences, where he was wounded on the first day, and but Page 7, 1851, the city autrounded by expitabation. This put and to the regulation and occasioned the colobrarial oxprefation I order region it Parsers, by which Marshall So-limitant, the Minister of Poreign Adhiro make Louis Phil leges, announced this and automorphic to the Character of Papentes Furtherstick one now counted Frince of Warear, and nemeros marks of the graticale of the according have also a continually poured upon him. He was wanted Victory of Deland, and the Ringelow was fally given upto the administration. Though very mechaling and severe all matters concerning the Polish motionality, he is the braring and just to all others and community makes covers. gradient the general country and correspond with which his heads have never been attended. He has previous the kingdom with parent reside to all directions, incodered strong envigation on the Visinia, constancial a californi bemany Warmer and Crabers, and in many other respectation fallored to reader the fromtan domination supportable. Haremine neababac in the favor of the Emperor, who, on var per occusione, but factabad on him freens, actator and mency to that Peakhoule is though poor in 1800, out now be on kented smong the wealthy greaders of Russia; a rare sample there of a fortune made with thorough beyonty The complex of Puchkowlish deny to him any great mill

tary expanity, and threw on him the vidicule of an affected tatles of Suverew, and of baving succeeded more by good inck than real merit. Undoubtedly he has not the grains of his predecessor : but there is a calm stabboraness his character like that of Wellington, whom he Ekowiso recepbles in his care for the good condition of the army. Thus he is cherished by the common soldiers, who tight for him cherrfully and convergeously; and if as his detracters maintain, he has often in his compaigns committed arrategical blunders which would have jeoparded the bane, the undount discretion of the soldiers has repaired these mistakes and recetablished on his side the fortune of the buttle. Pashkewitch commanded in 1849 the liberdelde army of Hungary, where, nowever, his action was limited to indiary and secret diplomatic maneuvering against Gifgery, from the time the latter marched from Comero until the expitalation of Vilagos. After this last campaign, the Emperor published an order by which the same military

is the strict. At least during the first stage of the war, he will probably remain only a passive observer. He act-vanced aga and his bealth, shattered by the compaigns in Asia, deable blin from keeping the field especially at this erson of the year.

Bearing or THE PASTRIES. The St. Louis papers bring accounts of great damage done by fire, in different parts of Missonri and Illinois Not only the grass of the prairie, but the woods have been destroyed. Extensive damage has been done in Livingston County, Missouri: and from The Shilly rille Spectator, we learn, that in Shelly County This trial was resumed on Saturday working. This trial was rewarded to such a degree that it below the same of the many forms have been left almost uninclosed, and the dwel

many forms have been left almost uninclosed, and the dwelling were only saved with difficulty.

"The fencing of Dr. Rigga Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Perry, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Moore, and
J. B. Marmaduke, and many others whose names we did
not learn, was materially damaged. We were also informed
that the loss was very great in the neighborhood of
Squire Hilton's, in Taylor Township. It is supposed that
the prairies were fixed by huntures from a distance (who
were camping here) with the view of killing the game in
its endeavor to escape the fire."

The Occardia, (II) Phinisheder ways:

its endeaver to escape the fire."

The Oquamics (III) Plantakesier says;

Serious loss has been sustained by many of our farmers in the lower part of the county—just below Warren and in the Johnson settlement, from the prairies catching fire. In some instances, whole field and stacks of grain have been entirely destroyed, as well as the fencing. Among the principal sufferers are Mathew Boughton, Alex Rankin, Jr., Henry Miller, and a Mr. Stewart. The loss will fall heavily upon them, especially at the present season."

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA - The St. Louis Republican advocates the establishment of a mail route between Independence, Missouri, and California. It states that for years past Government has been in the habit of paying an exormous bonus to line of steamers from New-York to Chagres, and between Pansma and San Francisee, for earrying the unils; that \$1,200,000 per annum is paid for the transportation of the mail from New York to the Pacific; and then proceeds to say:

the Pacific; and then proceeds to say:

"We have good authority for saying that responsible parties will undertake the transportation of the mail on this time for much less than this sum, per annum. Already, the mail is sent in stages between Independence and Serta Fé, monthly, for \$18,000 per annum. It is remark able that, winter and sammer, this mail is more regular than the mail from St. Lenis to New York. As a general thing, twenty days are allotted to make the trip, and we have assurence that, if the mail is ordered from Independence to San Francisco, or the nearest post town in California, the time to Santa Fé will be shortened to four-teen days, and the whole distance will be performed in transpared days. This is less time than is now ordinarily treng siz days. This is less time than is now ordinarily required for the dispatch of leavers from California to St. Lovis, and it will be infinitely more secure."

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

THE HISTORY OF CREATION, AS TAUGHT BY MODERN SCIENCE, COMPARED WITH THE MOSAIC ACCOUNT.

MOTERN SCIENCE, COMPARED WITH THE MOSAIC ACCOUNT.

BY DR. DORENUS.

On Saturday evening Dr. Doceans delivered the second lecture of his course on the above subject, before a large andience at the Medical College, in East Thirteenth st. He commenced with a recupitulation of the fasts established in the first betture, viz. The present physical formation of the earth shows it was once fluid; the same is true of all the planetary orbs; they are all flattened at their poles by rotation, and the more rapid the rotation the greater the flatness; there are but two conditions of fasion—by solvents and by heat—and there is shundard evidence in the crystaline condition of the earth's strata that they were fused by heat. The same evidence is given by the volcanoes here and in the moon, where some astronomers assert they have seen them in activity, and discovered their craters, and where mount ins higher than the Himmunlayas have been said to be perceived; the substances composing the earth are all them in activity, and discovered their craters, and where mounts inshigher than the Himmuslayas have been said to be perceived; the substances composing the earth are all reducible to gas, capable of being burned into the vaporous or velative condition, while one half of the whole globe consists of one gas, expent the important of the whole globe consists of one gas, expent the important of the whole globe consists of one gas, expent the important of the whole globe consists of one gas, expent the important of the second lecture. He said: Having thus analysis. The lecturer then proceeded to the abject of the second lecture. He said: Having thus analysed the certh and its atmosphere, and found that both were originally in the gaseous form, let us now proceed to the synthetic method. We will take for granued the account given in the first chapter of Genesis, than which no more beautiful phrascology can be produced to express the scientific facts we have monitioned. We have reduced the world to gases; now, we find, on examining those gases that even by compressing them, we cause them to give out heat, and that when they expand the contrary recult is produced. This can be shown by the thermometer, which in licates the presence of more or less heat as a gas is compressed or experiment of persons cannot examine the thermometer at once. The piston experiment made at the first lecture is a proof of the fact. The procuring of fire in this way was discovered a cidentally by a French soldier, whe, when experiments were being made to find a substitute for gunpowder in the projecting of bull, its by means of compressed ar, observed that the precess of cotton brought in contact with the compressed air, shortered a cidentally by a French soldier, whe, when we befind the when we bring gases together, they readily combine, and evolve heat and light in abuntance. (The lecturer presented experiments in proof of the last statement. Phosphurretted bydrogen, brought into contact with the contact with some solids. (Experiments: A pie SENTENCE OF THE COURT ON LOUIS DE CORN. brought into contact with some solids. (Experiments: A piece of paper dipped in turpentine burned when placed in chlorine. Palverized antimony dropped into cholorine burned brilliantly.) Thus we see that gases units with gases, with liquids and with selids. Bodies not usually considered combustible, burn in oxygen. Iron and steel burn brightly in it when tipped with sulphur. (This was shown by experiments, the sulphur burned away first; then the iron and steel were rapidly consumed and with great brilliancy.) The smeath of neat produced always depends on the amount of oxygen consumed. Thus, in raising water from \$x^*, the freezing point, to \$12°, the bodiing point, one pound of bituneinous cod will raise (i.e. bod!) 50 % of water, one pound of hydrogen will raise \$100 pounds of water and one pound of hydrogen will raise \$100 pounds of water. Why the

freezing point, to view the boiling prefix, one pound of bituminum cout will raise (i. e. boil) 60 Not water, one pound of charcoal will raise 78 rounds of water and one pound of hydrogen will raise 78 rounds of water. Why the difference it focuses by bropen in burning takes much more eavygen than charcoal does, and charcoal takes much more eavygen than charcoal does, and charcoal takes more than bituminum coal; and the amount of heat produced, and consequently the quantity of water boiled depends on it with quantity of oxygen and unite it with different bedies—oil, either or hydrogen—and it alorans gives the same amount of heat. Dr. Bare of Philadelphia, discovered a free based atom these principles, vis. That if a stream of exygen and one of hydrogen be permitted to make their exit from the same jet, an amount of heat is produced arronssing anything previously exhibited. What is curtour, if these two gases are used in the same proportion is which they constitute water, the governor amount of heat is produced arronssing anything previously exhibited. What is curtour, if these two gases are used in the same proportion is which they constitute water, the governor amount of heat is produced. The proportion is, in volume, twice as much hydrogen is exygen. The same proportion, taken in weight, gives eight times as mach copying as helrogen, became hydrogen is verylight. Experiment: From two bags constituted by the first by the large water on a bod of sand to water the same hydrogen became declaraged who water to have pipe. Precess of medial barried up in the fame over platficiam, which it was expectational dange, and barried with read distributed to the fame over platficiam, the steed of the Ramo, with through water on a bod of sand, as mod a softenessial shape, and barried with the make the distributed to his house for a substance of produced at the mach the finder help account to the fame. By the mach the produced are not a greater heat. Expectation in which they compose water, the heat and light produced as the t

and in credited, much heat sud light must have been given and. We have already seen what a quantity of argue in the earth a crease even common clay is formed of eargue and allean. We may say with the post-of eargue and allean. We may say with the post-of eargue and allean. We may say with the post-of eargue and allean eargue, whereof. The next worlds were flags.

Thus we see that gasge, in becoming liquid or solid, give ent great lead. On the other hand, when solids become injuries, or liquids gases, they absorb much host, and so a sensation of cold is produced. Every one may have solid become injuries, or liquids gases, they absorb much host, and so a sensation of cold is produced. Every one may so as the first becture was a staking instance. I will now offer another, (Experiment: Sulphurous acid was placed in a red hot vessel, unter was poured on it, and became loot. The eventuation of the acid has cooled the water into loo. This sold will bell when subjected its only it day, of heat, but at a red heat, as you have seen, it will not hold. For the same reason it is that hot load or iron may be held in the hand if it be slightly moistened; the evaporation of the water causes so much cold that the heat is not felt, and the hotter the usual the gafer the exporment.

Their astronomical observations led La Place and Harachill that the purposes was accidently in a season form.

Their astronomical observations led La Place and Horaceholi to the same conclusion that I have rised to establish, viz. that the universe was originally in a gaseous form. They observed in the heavens achain, pure clouds, others having a slight nucleus, and from those they passed to little cloudy patches consisting of myriads of suns. They intered alages of development from gas to liquid, and thence to relied; they supposed the cloud to be a liquid while a nucleated center, from which suns were shot out.

The papers commended with that tracky over laid in the papers commended with that tracky over laid in the papers content of the papers content of the papers content of the papers of th frely, then, "The Earth was winned for then derivaces was on the face of the deep; for then derivaces was on the face impressed—not at large, and electricity were impressed—not at large, and electricity were impressed. In General light, one electricity were impressed not at large, afterward light was codeed, not created. In Georgia is not said to be created; the expression is -- Let be '' and then the earth passed from the george to liquid state—it passed from the evening to the monlar

MURDER TRIALS

TRIAL OF JAMES L. HOARR.

Court was crewded to such a degree that it necessary to close the coors and refuse admission.

Mr. Smith occupied nearly three hours in sunvinge for the defense. He contended that this manulaculate in the third degree of the District Attorney then summed up for the protection, saying in any aspect of this case, thave been opelled to come to the conclusion that this is a case of chand premeditated marder.

Judge Edwards then delivered his charge. He said The prisoner at the bar stands indicted for the number of Susan McAunany. The statute declares that there may be a premeditated design, but it is not accessary that the design should have been formed long article to be convision of the act. It is proper for the Jury to be a probable motive of the party accused for committee the act, and it is also proper to look at the kind of act, and it is also proper to look at the kind of design should have been formed long anterior is to consistent of the act. It is proper for the Jury to had a probable motive of the party accused for committing act, and it is also proper to look at the kind of used. Manslaughter in the third degree is the kills man in the heat of passion, with a dangerous account design or premeditation. To make out a case of austinguisher it must appear to you that the party accuse it is not in the heat of passion, and without a design decided death. It is not necessary that he should be in a read to the interest he with a design to effect death, and that he of passion must be produced by sufficient preventions. The law looks not only as to whether the party is in a sa-sion, but whether there is sufficient provocation—unless to dethreme reason and put the party out of his right mid-depriving him of his power to dehocrate. The winness O Conreer, says that the decessed suff the prisoner came is together, and that the prisoner went up to the bar and sale for a glass of wine. The winness any that he toll the pri-omer that he had already occlared a glass which ha had not finished as yet. The glass of wine was given to the prisoner, not withstanding. He took it and west to the prisoner, not withstanding. He took it and west to the prisoner, not withstanding. He took it and west to the prisoner, not withstanding. He took it and west to the prisoner, not withstanding. He took it and west to the prisoner, start of the room, and after he had been then a few minutes, the witness heard the scream of the de-ceased, and heard a call for assistance, "Johnay is ping to strike me," or something of that sort. It deceased was then seen ranning out, and the presse fllowing, her. The prisoner had a dirk in his had which was clevated in the air, and his hand was seen a come down in such a manner as if he was going to strik the deceased, according to evidence, attempting to dely the blows. The witnesses examined are entirely could had when was every according to evidence, attempting to delethe deceased, according to evidence, attempting to delethe blows. The witnesses examined are entirely coolinand uncontradicted, and we have no reason to doubt the statements. There was another witness, the make of a slide of the house and saw the blow struck, and afterna-the girt ran out of the store. The prisoner followed wa-the weapon in his hand. These facts are proved byon doubt. Two of the witnesses are men of anymesticable character, and these stated the simple facts of the ou-Do there facts prove a case of murder or of muslanding in the third degree! If you find that the prisoner are solely under the infinence of passion, excited by an ai-counte cause, you will find a verifier of murdar. The Jury returned in about an hour with a verifical GUILTY OF MURDER, and the prisoner was remarks.

GUILTY OF MURDER, and the prisoner was remarks for sentence. [It is said he stated to those around him has be preferred the verdict to one on which he would have to go to State Prison.]

The prisoner preserved his equanimity in a remarkable degree, never changing a muscle of his countenance, and turning not a shade paler than usual during the delivery of

The Court then adjourned to Monday at 10 o'clock.

While the Jury in the case of Hoare were in deliberation, the District-Attorney moved the sentence of the Courtes Louis De Corn, convicted of the manslaughter of Eagers Melville. The Clark asked the prisoner what he had to say why the

rentence of the law should not be passed upon him! Louis De Corn then read the following statement is MR. DE CORN'S STATEMENT.

Louis De Corn then read the following statement is French:

I never had any improper relations with Mrs. Melvills. I was the friend both of the husband and of the wife. Met the separation of Mrs. Melville from her hasband, I carned that Melville was continually threatening my life, and I knew that he considered me the cause of that spectrum. His estrangement from me proved it, and is east quence of that and of his character, and his threat, I thought it necessary to arm myself, fearing that I shall be attacked by him in one of his fits of insane passis. On entering my store on the morning in question, I ms. Melville advancing towards me. I spoke to him. Then first clearwell his angry and threatening looks. He had with him a large came, It was the first time I had ever seen him carrying one in New York. Upon seeing this I became terrified, and went quickly to the other side of the passage. Molville followed me immediately. He presented an open letter, saying to me, "Kead." Thinking that k was a letter from his wife's lawyer, informing him of he intended proces dings for a divorce, which I knew she was going to take, and tearing to take my eyes of from him lest he should strike me a hlow unawares, I did not take the letter. Upon this Melville's fary broke out. He charged me with having advised his wife to leave him, and with having assisted her to execute that purpose. At these words I answered, "Cen'est pas eras," (it is not true.) Enthe continued without listening to me. "For any as executed?" I will have your blood! "Saying which is and with having assured, "Ce n' cet pas crai," it is not true.) But he continued without listening to mat "for me a scoundre!" I will have your blood!" Saying which is raised his came over my head grasped by the mobile, and the came over my head grasped by the mobile, and the company in the property of the property o raised his came over my head, grasped by the midde, at Iran from him to avoid the blow. Iran to take refige in the only pert of the stone where I could have any suitance, that is to any, in the pecking room, the door of whet is about twelve feet from the spot where we were your only standing. Upon reaching the door sill of the positing room I stopped and took out my petel from my positing room I stopped and took out my petel from my position of attack, his yes flashing his came still raised. I saw before me an infaristed my on the point of precipitating himself upon ms, who sild one blow could kill me, and I supposed that his came still raised. It saw before me an infaristed my on the point of precipitating himself upon ms, who sild one blow could kill me, and I supposed that his came to think a spring blade. Upon this I lest all presents of mind and fired upon him at random; then terrified at the set. I maked into the street, atterfy one of my mind. Us fortunately for me, the conversation with Medvilla substituted the converted me of manufaughter, and to their write horesty given. I bow with resignation and submissions a stranger I have found a home, I solemnly delet that a thought of injury to that man never entered at the stranger converted him, and that nothing but the anneal sould that my life was in danger, occasioned the issues able result, which, whatever may be my future fate, I shall never cease to deplore to the latest hour of my life. bever cease to deplore to the latest hour of my iff.

Louis Dr Coss.

Judge Edwards, then addressing De Corn, said:

able result which, whatever may be my future fact reacher or ease to deplore to the latest hour of my life.

Judge Edwards, then addressing De Corn, said:
Louis De Corn, you were indicted and put upon trait the crime of murder. The prosecution was confucionarly and liberally, and you were faithfully and ably defeated. The Jury, as they had a right to do suder his individual to the degree; and I think that their verdict was correct. There are some circumstances which it is proper for no allock to at this time. The testimony showed, that on the measuring when the melancholy avent occurred, the individual cause to voor place of business armed with a large and heavy cane, which he had not been seen to carry before, and that he was in a state of unusual excitenant. He was shown to have been a man of a violent and requirements to the first of the second cause to find you was such, that, although the was told by those who were present that preversels temper. He made inquirise for you, and the cage traces to find you was such, that, although the was told by those who were present that preverse being, and even compelled one of the persual to vour pulse when to know there was any probability of your being, and even compelled one of the persual to vour employment to unlock your office. He rout od, and shortly afterward returned, renewing his inquirie for you, and exhibiting the same exciting feelings he is shown during his first visit; and both of the boys were in your employment say that his anger was such as it terrified them. He took his position where he call to the other, grasped in the mid-le, as it is assigned to be wore in you are present, did not understand, and seasons and of France in a species of dangerous assent called the states of the persual plants of the state of feeling; and from the other, grasped in the mid-le, as it is assigned that his came as if he intended to strike you. At the same and the other, grasped in the mid-le, as it is assignment and it think that you are entitled to the bearts of the rou Knowing the disposition and temper